The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,658.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28. 1789.

To-morrow will be Published

By ALEXANDER KINCAID, Stationer, Edinburgh, and to be had of the bookfellers in town and country, Price, with the common plates, 6d.—with the fine, 8d.

NUMBER II. of

A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND HISTORICAL

GRAMMAR,

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF

All the different Empires and Kingdoms of the World.

The whole executed on a plan fimilar to that by

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Wherein each Chapter is fummed up in its Contents—the Sacred Text inferted at large in diftinct Paragraphs—each Paragraph reduced to its proper Head, the Senfe given, and largely illuftrated. WITH

PRACTICAL REMARKS & OBSERVATIONS.

In Six Volumes Folio.

BY MATTHEW HENRY,

Late Miniſter of the Goſpel in Cheſter.

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IV. To others, again, who may not incline to take it take out ſo quickly, a number will be delivered only once a fortnight.—And,

V. To thoſe who have an averſion at the mode of publication in numbers in any way, a complete volume will be regularly delivered at the end of every four months, at a price proportionate to the extent in numbers, after adding the ſmall expence of binding in boards.

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Mr MATTHEW HENRY's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtaments has been ſo long known, and ſo much eſteemed, as a pious, practical, and uſeful explanation of the Scriptures, that it is altogether unneceſſary to ſay any thing in its commendation. It is equally unneceſſary to ſtate the many advantages of having, in every Chriſtian family, ſo excellent a help to enable them to underſtand the Oracles of God, and to teach them clearly thoſe leſſons by which they may be made *wiſe unto ſalvation*. The great ſcarcity of the book for many years paſt, ſhews, that of all this the public are already ſufficiently apprized; and therefore the editors hope that the republication of it will meet with their hearty encouragement.

The Editors were aware, that the expence of purchaſing ſo large a book at once would not ſuit the circumſtances of many who might wiſh to be poſſeſſed of ſo valuable a treaſure. They have, therefore, in order to make the matter as eaſy to them as poſſible, adopted the mode of publiſhing the work in numbers: By which means it is brought within eaſy reach, not only of the merchant, miniſter, and farmer, but of the tradeſman, mechanic, and labourer, who can hardly feel the trifling expence of a number once in the week or fortnight, if he is a man of economy and ſobriety; and if he is not, he would do well to reflect how much better it were to retrench as much of his unneceſſary, or perhaps fooliſh and ſinful expence, as would enable him to purchaſe a book, which, through the bleſſing of God, might be a means of doing good to his body and eſtate, as well as to his ſoul; and would, after his death, be a legacy of more value to his friends or family, than any thing elſe he could leave them; for this might, under God, make them, for ſeveral generations, more uſeful and reſpectable members of ſociety on earth, and at length more glorious members of that happy world which is in Heaven.

Printed by C. Macfarquhar and D. Willifon,

For C. ELLIOT and J. HUNTER, Bookſellers, Edinburgh, and J. GALBRAITH, London, the Publiſhers, by whom Subſcriptions are taken in, and by all the Bookſellers, Newſcarriers, &c. in England and Scotland, as is more particularly expreſſed in the propoſals at large, which may be had Gratis as above, and at every ſhop in town.

BY ORDER OF

The Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, and the Honourable the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh.

FOR THE SAFETY, PEACE, AND GOOD ORDER OF THE CITY.

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. 1789.

WHEREAS of late years dangerous riots and outrages (unexampled in any other part of the kingdom) have happened in the ſtreets of this metropolis, on the laſt night of the year, and till day-light of the enſuing morning; theſe are to intimate, That if any APPRENTICES OF JOURNEYMEN, who are ſerving, or who may have ſerved for the freedom of the City, ſhall be found concerned in the diſturbance of the public peace, or in making riotous noiſe on the ſtreets at untimeous hours, the ſaid laſt night of the preſent year, or in the morning of the 1ſt of January 1790, that they will be deprived of the freedom of the city, beſides being puniſhed in an exemplary manner; and their names will be publiſhed as having forfeited the ſaid freedom.

Perſons not belonging to the city, found offending as above deſcribed, will be proſecuted and puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

A caution is alſo hereby intimated to all Keepers of Alehouſes and Taverns, who may have obtained licenſes this year, to be careful what ſort of company they admit to their houſes; for, upon the complaint of their harbouring riotous and diſorderly perſons, they will be refuſed a licenſe next year.

It is hoped, that Maſters and Parents will attend to this intimation.—Offenders will have themſelves only to blame, after this public notice, as the Magiſtrates are determined, as far as in their power, to ſecure the peace and ſafety of the inhabitants, as well as to promote the welfare of the community.

MILITARY CLUB

MEETS at North's Tavern, on Friday January the 15th 1790. ROBERT HAY, Eſq. of Spotts, in the Chair. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſq. of Wiſhaw, Croupier. Dinner on the Table at four o'clock.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And ſold by all the Bookſellers,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK

FOR 1790.

This Almanack contains

COMPLETE LISTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Carefully corrected by the Gazettes to this date;

Nobility of Scotland, England, and Ireland,

With the Dates of their Creation;

THE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

Pointing out the Counties, Cities, & Boroughs they repreſent;

THE CLERGY OF SCOTLAND,

AND

PATRONS OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES:

ALSO,

ENGLISH LISTS.

Royal Family of Great Britain.
Sovereign Princes of Europe.
Foreign Miniſters.
Archbiſhops and Biſhops.
Privy Council.
Committee for Trade and Plantations.
Secretaries of State.
——Foreign Affairs,
Officers of the Houſehold.
Eſtabliſhment of the Queen.
——Prince of Wales.
——Duke of York.
——Duke of Glouceſter.
——Duke of Cumberland.
Knights of the Garter.
—— of the Thiſtle.
—— of the Bath.
Board of Treaſury.
Receipt of Exchequer.
Board of Cuſtoms.
—— Exciſe.
—— Ordnance.
—— Admiralty.
—— Navy.
—— Stamps.
Privy Seal Office.
War Office.
Poſt Office.
Mint Office.
Staff Officers.
Admirals.
Generals.
Governors in Great Britain.
—— Eaſt Indies.
—— Weſt Indies.
—— America.
—— Gibraltar.
Marine Forces.
Corps of Engineers.
Royal Artillery.
Court of Chancery.
——King's Bench.
——Common Pleas.
——Exchequer.
——Admiralty.
Eaſt India Co. Directors.
—— Commiſſioners.
Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.
Chelſea Hoſpital.
Greenwich Hoſpital.

SCOTS LISTS.

King's Bench.
—— of the Thiſtle.
Officers of State.
High Officers of the Crown.
King's Houſehold.
Prince of Wales's Eſtabliſhment.
King's Works.
Staff Officers.
Heritable Keepers of Palaces.
Great Seal Office.
Privy Seal Office.
Lord Regiſter's Office.
Chapel Royal.
Mint Office.
Court of Juſticiary.
—— Seſſion.
—— Exchequer.
—— Admiralty.
—— Chancery.
—— Commiſſary.
—— Lyon.
Faculty of Advocates.
Clerks of Seſſion—Extractors.
Writers to the Signet.
Agents and Solicitors.
Sheriff-deputes & Subſtitutes.
Commiſſaries in the Country.
Meſſengers at Arms.
Board of Exciſe.
—— Cuſtoms.
Magiſtrates of Edinburgh.
Dean of Guild Court
Univerſity of Edinburgh.
—— Glaſgow.
—— Aberdeen.
—— St Andrews.
Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh.
——College of Surgeons.
Truſtees for Building New College.
Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Edinr.
—— Glaſgow.
Royal Company of Archers.
Society of Antiquaries.
—— Royal.
—— Royal Phyſical.
—— Royal Medical.
—— Natural Hiſtory.
—— Muſical.
—— Highland.
—— Chriſtian Knowledge.
—— Britiſh, for Fiſheries.
Society Chirurgo-Obſtetrical.
—— Hibernian Medical.
Stamp Office.
Poſt Office.
Cefs Office.
Window Tax Office.
——Table.
Truſtees for Miniſters Widows.
—— Fiſheries, &c.
Royal Burghs Convention.
Caledonian Hunt.
Free Maſon Lodges.
—— Officers.
Merchant Company.
Company of Golfers.
Officers of General Aſſembly.
Surveyors of Windows.
Aſſeſſors to the Magiſtrates.
Bank of Scotland.
—— Royal.
—— Douglas, Heron, & Co
—— Britiſh Linen Co.
—— Holidays.
Bankers in Edinburgh.
Public Diſpenſary.
Sun Fire Office.
Friendly Inſurance Office.
Royal Infirmary.
Merchants Hoſpital.
Trades Do.
Trinity Do.
Watſon's Do.
Herriot's Do.
Orphan Do.
Charity Work Houſe.
New Epiſcopal Chapel.
Teachers of the High School.
—— of Engliſh.
Magiſtrates of Glaſgow.
—— of Aberdeen.
Friars of the County of Aberdeen.
—— County of Kincardine.
—— County of Eaſt-Lothian
—— County of Stirling.
—— County of Banff.
—— County of Perth.
—— County of Lanark.
—— County of Forfar.
—— County of Fife.
—— County of Edinburgh.
Arrival and Departure of the Poſt.
Roads through Scotland.
Stages to London.
Regulations for Hackney Coaches
—— Chairs
Stage Coaches to different parts.
Carriers to different places.
Moveable Feaſts.
Common Notes.
Exchequer Terms.
Eclipſes.
&c. &c.

IRISH LISTS.

Archbiſhops and Biſhops.
Peers and Peereſſes.
Officers of State.
—— Staff.
Knights of St Patrick.
Governors.
Ordnance.
Cuſtoms.
Impreſt and Stamp Office.

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Orders addreſſed to J. ROBERTSON, the Publiſher, Old Fiſhmarket Cloſe, will be properly attended to.

☞ The Bookſellers in Glaſgow and that neighbourhood will be ſupplied by Meſſ. J. and M. ROBERTSON, bookſellers, Glaſgow.

JOHN SWANSTON,

Biſhop's Land, head of Carrubber's Cloſe,

ACquaints his Friends and the Public, That he has juſt now got to hand, a large cargo of fine Old Jamaica Rum, at 7s. 3d. 6d. and 8s. per gallon, Single ditto, 5s. Coniac and other Brandys, beſt Old Malt Whiſky and Whiſky Shrub, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per pint.

Coffees, Hyſon, Shoulhong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, as uſual—Sugars at prime coſt.

SCHOOL OF NAIRN.

THOUGH the healthy ſituation of Nairn is well known to the Public, and though the character, abilities, and ſucceſs of the preſent GRAMMAR SCHOOLMASTER, as an inſtructor of Youth, are ſufficiently eſtabliſhed; yet many Gentlemen, who wiſh to have their Children under Mr STRAITH's tuition, are often at a loſs to find proper boarding houſes for them—To obviate this difficulty as much as may be, Mr MORRISON, Miniſter of Nairn, intends on the firſt of January next, to accommodate ſix Young Gentlemen in Bed, Board, and Waſhing—to give them private leſſons in Engliſh, Geography, and Writing, and to aſſiſt them in preparing their taſks for the Public School.—Thoſe who are pleaſed to entruſt Mr MORRISON with the care of their Children, may depend on the utmoſt attention being paid to their morals.

Terms L. 20 per annum,

One half paid at entry, and ſo on every half year.

MONEY TO LEND.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, to be Lent immediately, either upon Heritable or Perſonal Security.

Apply to Robert Dundas, writer to the ſignet.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouſe, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 6th day of January 1790, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Mailling and Lands of BANKIER EASTER, and an eighth part of the twenty-ſix ſhilling and eight-penny land of BALGROCHAN, commonly called NEWLANDS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parifhes of Balderrock and Campſie, on the ſouth borders of Stirlingſhire.

Theſe Lands are moſtly arable and rich, plentifully ſtored with coal and lime, and rented, under permanent leaſes, by four good tenants, thus:

Robert Smith of money-rent,		L. 45	0 0
And ſix kain hens yearly, or in the option of the proprietor,	-	0	9 0
		L. 45	9 0
John Henderſon, L. 25 0 0			
And ſix kain hens as above, 0 9 0			
		25	9 0
		L. 70	18 0
John Sloſs, - L. 10 0 0			
And three kain hens as above, 0 4 6			
		10	4 6
Beſides a farm in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, lately rented at			
		L. 121	4 6
Robert Dunmore, Eſq; for coal,		65	0 0
In all,		L. 186	2 6

The tenants beſides pay the ceſs, and all public and parochial burdens, and there is a riſe of rent, ſome years hence, of 10l. upon the coal.

The farms are low rented, and the extent of the coal, and the ſecurity of the leſſee, are undoubted.

The title-deeds, and articles of roup, are in the hands of Claud Marſhall, writer in Glaſgow. And the lands will be ſhown by Mr John Hay of Blairſkaith, in the neighbourhood.

PUBLIC OFFICE,—BOW STREET,

PIRACY.

Yeſterday Joſeph Armſtrong was brought before Sir Sampſon Wright, on a charge for ſeizing, with others, on the high ſeas, the brig Iſabella, bound from Banff, in Scotland, to Malaga, in October laſt.

Armſtrong made and ſigned a voluntary confeſſion of his having been employed by Mr Cadman Etches, of No. 38, Fenchurch ſtreet, to build two ſchooners for him, afterwards named the Count Wrouſko, and Krudner, which were made at Mr Wood's Wharf, Rotherhithe, whence they had been ſent in pieces to Luxdat, and put together, ſo as to be fit for going to ſea in nine days by the priſoner. The Count Wrouſko, commanded by Lieut. Clarke, of the Engliſh navy, ſon to one of the Victualling Commiſſioners, ſoon after leaving the Elbe, took and returned with a Swediſh brig. He was not on board when the capture was made, though, with others, he had followed in a pilot-boat with ſuch an intention; but had miſſed of the veſſel, having, near Hilligoland, an iſland at the mouth of the river, paſſed the veſſel in the night.

He built the Krudner, commanded by David Williams, another Lieutenant in the Britiſh navy, but never had belonged to her, or even been on board her. The laſt place he ſaw her was near Hilligoland, where ſhe had taken the Iſabella. He, (the priſoner), Fawcet, and two other Engliſhmen, came down the river with two Dutchmen and five Ruſſians in a pilot boat, under the command of one Jenkins, from Crookſhaven, where they had been ſupplied with muſquets, piſtols, cutlaſſes, and other arms, which he underſtood, as well as their proviſions, to have been ſupplied at Fawcet's expence. Their intention in coming was to aid the Krudner, being informed the Scotch brig Iſabella, had Turks, and the property of Turks on board. Near Hilligoland, they fell in with a fiſhing boat larger than their own, and engaged the men, for a reward of five guineas, in their ſervice.—Going on board the fiſhing boat, they ſaw, for the firſt time, the Krudner about two miles diſtance from the Iſabella. The Krudner, after approaching to about the diſtance of twenty or thirty yards of the Iſabella, brought her to with a ſingle gun, on which the latter ſtruck, when ſhe was only boarded by the priſoner, and thoſe with him in the boat, after Captain Williams had given Jenkins a paper, which the informant believed to be a Ruſſian commiſſion, with an order to bring the prize into Oſtend, which was effected in the ſpace of ſeven days, and the crew of the veſſel, conſiſting of eight men, were ſet at liberty; but three Turkiſh merchants, and their two ſervants, found on board, were detained. The Krudner carried Ruſſian colours, and he believed Williams, the commander, had a commiſſion from the Empreſs.

In Oſtend he had left the ſhip without any notice, for want of being paid or regularly ſupplied with proviſions; and about ſeven weeks ſince he arrived in the packet at Dover. Since he came to London, he had often ſeen the Meſſ. Etches; and, though he demanded his wages from them, amounting to 75 l. he had been put off with frivolous excuſes and evaſions. Mr Foſter, of Kennington lane, he alſo ſaw, who had propoſed to him to go on a cruize in the Count Wrouſko ſchooner againſt the Turks and Swedes.—Mr Barham, who was then in the room, had been ſent by him (the priſoner) to Meſſ. Etches and Foſter, to demand the remainder of his wages, but could never get more than one half-guinea.

Mr James Barham, of Doctors Commons, attorney, made information of his having frequently made application in the priſoner's name, for his arrears, but had conſtantly met nothing but evaſion. The reſt of his information tended to prove Meſſ. Etches, &c. having a property in, and being privy to the piracy practiſed by the Krudner.

He was committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell, for further examination.

MURDER.

Late laſt night, information was received at this office from Chelmsford, with an account that William Saville, who was committed to Chelmsford goal on Saturday morning for trial, for the murder of Thomas Bray, at Maunden, in Eſſex, had on Sunday afternoon, after hearing an excellent diſcourſe, preached by the Rev. Mr Morgan, Chaplain, of the goal confeſſed his guilt: He burſt into a flood of tears and declared, that he alone was the murderer; in conſequence of which, and at his own deſire, a letter was immediately ſent to the Mrgiſtrate who committed him, requeſting he would favour him with a private interview, as he had ſomething particular to relate.

He is a fine young man, not quite twenty years of age, and poſitively declares, that he had not the leaſt intention of killing the deceaſed a moment before he committed the dreadful deed, which he perpetrated with a ſtake that he ſnatched from a hedge they were paſſing, with which he ſtruck Bray a violent blow on the back part of the head, who inſtantly fell; and he repeated his blows till he deprived him of life.

After the murder, he ſearched the pockets of the deceaſed; but ſays he did not find any money. Since the above confeſſion, he appears much more happy, and ſeems reſigned to his fate.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

BILLS.

An important cauſe was tried in the Court of King's Bench on Tueſday, before Lord Kenyon, and a ſpecial jury of merchants. The plaintiff (Wrench) had left a bill of exchange, value 25l. 15s. for acceptance with the defendants, (Smith, Payne, and Smith) on the 19th of April, which, through hurry of buſineſs, he forgot to call again for until a month after the bill became due. In the interim, it ſeems there was a forged indorſement put upon the bill, and the defendants had paid the amount. Lord Kenyon ſaid, plaintiff was not confined to time in calling for his bill, or the amount. Suppoſe a bill to come from a broad, and the mail to be robbed, the payee may not hear of it for ſix months. What is to be done? This was an unfortunate caſe; and bankers muſt ſometimes expect to ſuffer as well as other men.—Verdict for the plaintiff 25l. 15s. Lord Kenyon ſaid the very ſame doctrine applied to promiſſory notes that were indorſed. The holders might call for the value of them any time within ſix years.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER

From GENERAL PAOLI *to* M. DE GENTILI.

Dated, London, Dec. 8. 1789.

"It is five o'clock, and I receive no letter from Paris. I learn, however, by the Journal ſent me by M——, that Corſica is become a province of the French monarchy, by a decree of the National Aſſembly. She is now ſecured from being again diſpoſed of, as merchandize, for a ſum of money.

"By a ſecond decree of the ſame Aſſembly, permiſſion is honourably accorded to all our compatriots, to return into their country. This decree, I underſtand, encountered a ſtrong oppoſition from that party, which, I ſuppoſe, is attached to the ancient ſyſtem, and, in particular, the moſt ſtrenuous efforts were made to exclude me from the general permiſſion. If you ſhould have an opportunity, I wiſh to make my acknowledgments to thoſe generous ſpirits, who, on this occaſion, have, with ſo much zeal and energy, ſupported the juſtice of our cauſe. The public papers ſay, M. le Comte de Mirabeau, and M. Wolney, were our diſtinguiſhed advocates. I beg you to pay them a viſit. I flatter myſelf, that the nation will, by a ſpecial commiſſion, teſtify its ſentiments of gratitude to that auguſt Aſſembly, and its attachment to the free conſtitution of the monarchy; and that it will alſo expreſs its firm reſolution of ſeconding the meaſures of the National Aſſembly.

"As far as regards myſelf, you, in conjunction with our deputies, may give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that neither by me, nor by any one whom I can influence, ſhall any ſtep be taken contrary to theſe principles. From the moment that the country has obtained its liberty, all ſolicitude ceaſes; and, if my reſidence here ſhould give any umbrage, I would retire to ſome place, from whence my name could no longer reach the public ear. I ought to renounce the thought of ſeeing again my country, becauſe I perceive that I could only occaſion uſeleſs jealouſies there, and adminiſter pretences to the ill-intentioned, to put ſiniſter meanings on all my actions and my words, to the prejudice of the nation.

"My ſentiments of gratitude for the favourable reception I have experienced here, are indelible. Never will I ſerve againſt the Engliſh; but neither will I be concerned in any enterprize undertaken by them, or by any other power, to diſturb the peace and liberty of our country.

"Whatever be the hand that gives liberty to our country, I kiſs it with all the ſincerity of the moſt fervent zeal. We have had but too much of wars and of diſaſters. The effuſion of ſo much blood will be made amends for, by the return of peace and the poſſeſſion of liberty. We have nothing more to deſire. Exert yourſelf then, to diſſipate all ſuſpicion. My conduct ſhall never falſify your aſſurances."

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 25.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	25 s. 6 d.	23 s. 6 d.	20 s. 6 d.
Barley,	18 6	17 0	15 6
Oats,	16 0	15 0	12 8
Peaſe and Beans,	13 0	12 0	10 8

LLOYD'S LIST—Dec. 25.

THE Betsey, M'Kenny, from London to New York, is put back to Cowes Road by contrary winds; also remain in the Road the Minerva, Fairfull, for India.

Captain Boyd, of the Bell, from Virginia, on the 28th of November, spoke the Lillies, Davis, from London to Virginia, lat. 39. 40 N. lon. 67. 35 W. out twenty-three days.

The Columbine, Sumpter, from Smyrna, spoke the Mentor, Lucas, from London to the South Fishery the 11th inst. 16 leagues W. by S. from Scilly.

The brig Kitty, Fleetwood, that sailed from Liverpool for Virginia about three weeks since, put back to Liverpool the 21st inst.

The Lowther, Miller, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, overset in lat. 31. lon. 68. on the 19th September—crew saved and carried to Boston.

The Enterprize, Godschel, from Pool to Portsmouth, New England, was on the 29th september left by the crew with seven feet water in her hold, off the Island of Sable.

The Sunderland, Taylor, from Sunderland to London, foundered upon the Deeps—the crew saved.

The Broad Oak, Johnson, from Liverpool to Yarmouth, and Mary, ——, of Greencck, from Londonderry to Chester, are lost on the Beggars Patch, Liverpool.

The Maria, Wright, from Hamburgh to Malaga, in a gale of wind on the 15th instant, grounded between Gravelines and Calais, but was got off, and since arrived in Lowestoff Roads.

The Nancy, Christie, from Nice, spoke the following vessels, viz.

The Good Intent of London, from Toulon to Guernsey, and the Rebecca, from Valencia to Cadiz, off Gibraltar the 28th ult. the Bonito, Hayes, from Carthagena to Lisbon, off Cape St Vincent's the 30th ult. and the Antigua, ——, from London to Montserrat, 15 leagues S. W. from the Lizard on the 9th inst.

The Fly, Walker, from Jamaica to Africa, is lost on the Martyrs.

The Commerce, Warren, from Quebec to New England, got ashore in a hard gale of wind the 28th of October, near Green Island, but was got off again with some damage, and returned to Quebec the 10th of November to repair.

The Elizabeth, Angus, from London to Havre-de-grace, is ashore at Ramsgate, and full of water.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—Flanders, 2.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 3.—Flanders, 1.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS,—DECEMBER 19.

Business of THURSDAY *and* FRIDAY.

All the decrees of the National Assembly concerning the Municipalities, are accepted by the King. Nothing now remains but to place this great machine, if we may so express ourselves, on the ground, and give it the first impulse of motion.

The Committee of Judicature presented on Thursday morning an estimate of the value of those places and offices, which in the old system of judicature were purchased, and which consequently were the property of the individuals who exercised them, and who must now be reimbursed by the State; their valuation, including Solicitors, and public Notaries, amounted to the immense sum of 319 millions. A plan for the liquidation of this sum was ordered to be drawn up by the same Committee.

The future fate, and present provision, for all the religious Orders of both sexes, occupied the Assembly a great part of the morning. The proposal of a [illegible] Religious who should choose to be set at liberty, and mix in society; and houses for those whom motives of conscience should determine to continue in their religious engagements, or to whom the habits of life had rendered their convents necessary to happiness.—According to this plan also, the proportion of the different pensions was to be regulated by the age of the pensioners; that is, the oldest were to have the most liberal allowance. Nothing can be more just and humane, or reflect more honour on the present reformers of the French Constitution, than such a plan, which makes the nation act towards individuals in the spirit of a parent towards his children. All the members of the Assembly seemed unanimous in their sentiments on the subject, and a decree was about to pass immediately, but that the Bishop of Clermont thought that a matter of so much moment, where the happiness of so many thousands was concerned, had better be again reflected on, and not be determined in one morning, and on the first plan suggested to the Assembly; it was accordingly adjourned.

The important affair of a National Bank was then opened. It took up the remainder of Thursday and Friday mornings, and is to be finally determined to-day.

Monf. Necker sent in a memoir on Thursday, wishing the Assembly to read it before they received the report of their ten Commissioners, whom they had appointed to examine the different plans given in, on this great subject. Before Monf. Necker's memoir was suffered to be read, some little opposition was made, on the ground of the general principle established by the Assembly to guard its own rights, as the legislative body, against ministerial influence. This *mal-apropos* application of a general principle to the present case, was soon overruled; and we only mention it as an instance of the spirit which reigns in this Assembly, and which indeed will reign in all large bodies of men in novel situations.

The memoir of Monf. Necker was read; it contained no apology or vindication of his own plan, as was expected, nor a refutation of that of M. Laborde's, which, on the contrary, he praises, observing, however, that the extraordinary exigencies of the State, at the present moment, which is the most difficult problem to be resolved in any plan, is unprovided for in this. The object of the Minister's memoir is only to give general information, and without supporting either his own, or any other particular plan, to throw light on the different parts of the subject under consideration. He draws a picture of the particular necessities which press on Government, and among other things he mentions the striking fact, that in some neighbouring countries French half-crowns are become the most common silver coin in circulation. After having expressed, with great sensibility, the painful state of his own mind, "my understanding, oppressed," says he, "by one train of thoughts, morning, noon, and night, my imagination *iced over*," is his lively terms, "*by a picture of cyphers and disasters*, I beg now to relieve myself by viewing that of the resources, which, springing up even from our very convulsions, will be sufficient to repair every thing, if we know how to make use of them. *O how easy would it be*, cries he, *to re-establish our affairs, if the Minister possessed the power of the National Assembly, or if the National Assembly possessed the unity of conception of a Minister!*"

The memoir concludes with appealing to the Assembly in the most earnest manner to flatten the Provincial Administrations. He represents, that an inexhaustible source of prosperity will be opened in the immediate and uninterrupted correspondence of eighty Provinces, with a King, who has never expressed other sentiments than those of equity and goodness, and with an Assembly of Legislators in which all the thoughts and knowledge of the nation is concentered. In transcribing these short extracts from the good Necker's memoir, the translator cannot avoid being struck with the philosophic spirit and genius of the man, nor reflecting upon the treasure a nation possesses in such a Minister, who in all his works seems to connect the minute and complicated calculations of finance, with the more extensive views of future prosperity to his country.

The report of the ten Commissioners was next read. We shall only say, that it adopts a part of the views of Mont. Laborde, and combines them with the most essential part of the plan which Monf. Necker had formerly given in, together with some modifications which the Committee itself had introduced. The substance of the whole is to continue, and support the present *Caisse d'Escompte*, but as a simple Bank, not guaranties by the Nation, or under the title of a National Bank; to enlarge and increase this Bank, and to draw from it the succours which the State stands in need of at present, and in security for the payment of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, to grant assignments on the Royal Domains, which are to be sold, with the exception of such palaces, estates, and forests, as the King wishes to reserve the enjoyment of; and on such of the ecclesiastical estates as are to be sold.

Though no decree passed on this important subject on Friday, it was, however, voted, that nothing should interrupt the discussion of the finances; and that on Saturday morning, the Session should be opened at nine o'clock, and that one of the plans should be adopted before its rising.

Among the donations to the nation, received and read this morning, was one from the Members of the Council of Geneva: it amounted to new a million. Monf. Volney made a motion on this occasion, which deserves notice: That before the Assembly accepted of this gift, it would be necessary to know under what title it was presented. If under that of strangers, it would not accord with the dignity of the French nation to accept it. He then gave the Assembly to understand, that this seeming generosity of the Council of Geneva towards France, might proceed from motives not at all generous in respect to the Genevans: in a word, that its object might only be to secure the *guarantee* promised to the aristocracy of Geneva, *not by the French nation*, but by the *Minister of France*. Monf. Volney's motion made a great impression on the Assembly; the present was not accepted, and the consideration of it was adjourned to a future day.

The addresses from the towns and provinces, of respect and devotion to the National Assembly, multiply to such a degree, that, in a little time, there will not be a single town in the kingdom out of the list.

FRENCH CLERGY.

The following is the substance of the Decree by which it is proposed to provide for the regular Clergy (or Friars) in France. The Assembly has yet come to no decision.

1. That every religious shall be obliged to declare, in the space of three months, before a municipal officer, whether he chooses to remain in his present habit, or quit the ecclesiastical habit.

2. All those who wish to quit the ecclesiastical habit, are permitted to do so.

3. All those, under fifty years of age, inclined to enter into the world, shall be allowed a pension of 700 livres; those between fifty and sixty years of age, 800 livres; and those of a greater age, 1000 livres per annum.

4. Every regular abbey shall receive 4000 per annum.

5. Those who are secularized, shall be incapable of succeeding to estates, or receiving testamentary legacies.

6. They may be employed as curates or vicars; but in case of officiating in the former situation, they shall receive but one half of their pensions.

7. Those who wish to continue in their present state, shall live in these houses belonging to their order, which are situated in the country, or in little villages.

8. In case, however, that any of these communities are employed in the instruction of youth, or relieving the necessities of the poor, they may then keep some of their houses in the great cities of the kingdom.

9. Those who do not chuse at present to quit the monastic habit, may do so hereafter at their own pleasure.

10. Every convent shall at least contain fifteen religious, besides the superiors.

11. They shall all be subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishops.

12. They shall be incapable of administering the vows in those houses that are permitted to remain.

13. A house shall be appropriated by every order, for the education of the candidates.

14. When a house remains uninhabited for three years, it shall be deemed suppressed.

15. Every house shall have a revenue of 800 livres per annum assigned to it for each of its members, out of which the expences of repairs and public worship be made good.

16. On proper recommendation, a greater revenue shall be allowed to such houses as are occupied in the education of youth and the relief of the poor.

17. The National Assembly reserves to itself the right of decreeing on the manner in which the pensions, &c. &c. shall be paid.

PERPIGNAN,—*December* 11.

The flame of Liberty is smothered, but not extinguished, throughout Spain.

The nation is years behind the French, and the Court shelters itself in the sanctuary of the Church; but the people and the army have caught a spark from the fire of France, and it is spreading with its natural rapidity.

The King dismissed the Cortez with the solemn promise of quickly reassembling them. But the people are not pleased with this declaration, nor with the oath of secrecy which was imposed on the Members. The clamour in all the provinces is excessive. Meetings are held, and agreements are entered into.

These appearances are so formidable, that the King, advised as Kings generally are, has, they say, retracted his promise of assembling the Cortez again.

This refusal, as it indicates the weakness and terror of Government, will animate the hopes and invigorate the union of the people. Every day the Patriotic phalanx is gaining strength; the conduct of the French army is instilled into the minds of the soldiery; and the idea of the famous periodical pamphlet, which had such efficacy on the French regiments, under the title of *Le Soldat Patriotique*, has been taken up, and thousands of copies, printed God knows where, are distributed in spite of the vigilance of Government; and not only by this means, but by the deserters who have been received into the regiments, the soldiery have been made fully acquainted with the glorious example which the French regiments have set to all armies, of the love of their fellow citizens, by whom, and not by their King, they are really maintained, being a higher duty than the obedience which they owe as mercenaries to a master.

A regular tree periodical paper (a thing which all Kings and Statesmen dread), is unknown to Spain; but pamphlets are bought up with an avidity proportioned to the danger with which they are printed.

One in particular has made much noise, and has given a serious wound to Government in its most critical part, It is a catalogue of all the cruelties, horrors, and outrages, against humanity, practised under the name of religion. Every page is stained with some sanguinary tale; and the author of this attack on the *Holy Office* has related the whole with a simplicity and pathos the most affecting.

A person, suspected as the author, has been thrown into gaol, and he will no doubt add another to the list of victims, whom his pamphlet deplores; but, in the mean time, the pamphlet is sold, and has even found its way into all the provinces.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 25.

Wednesday at noon his Majesty came to St James's from Windsor.

The Levee began soon after one, and ended before two two o'clock. Present—

The Lord Chancellor.
Right Hon. Mr Pitt.
Duke of Leeds.
Marquis of Salisbury.
Earls of Chesterfield, Chatham, Harrington, Dartmouth, and Mount Edgecumbe.
Viscounts Sydney and Belgrave.
Lords Willoughby de Broke (Lord in waiting), Dover (Gold Stick), Brudenell, Heathfield, Hawkesbury, and Westcote.
Bishop of London.
Solicitor General.
Sir C. Yonge, Sir W. Fawcett, Sir A. Campbell, Sir H. Parker, and I. Heard.

The French Ambassador, and most of the Foreign Ministers.

Comte d'Esmond, Comte Paravicini Capelli, Monf. de Clarke, Monf. de la Clos, and other foreigners of distinction.

Mr Grenville, Mr Villiers, Mr. Mellish, Mr Waller, Mr Pye, Mr Ryder, Mr King, Mr Morris, and Mr Fawkener.

Admirals Barrington and Hotham.
Generals Trapaud and Stevens.
Colonel Arabin, and several other Naval and Military Officers.

After the Levee, a Cabinet Council was held in his Majesty's Council Chamber, which was attended by Mr Pitt, the Duke of Leeds, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Chatham, Viscount Sydney, Lord Hawkesbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Geo. Yonge, Sir Arch. Campbell, Sir W. Fawcett, and Mr Grenville, and broke up at half past three o'clock, when Sir A. Campbell had an audience of the King, and at five his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

The Ode for the New Year will be rehearsed for the first time on Monday next—the music being completed.

The Hon. Lieut. Colonel Cochrane, presented his Majesty, at the Levee at St James's, with the address of congratulation of the inhabitants of Fort St George in the East Indies, on his Majesty's happy recovery.

Captain de la Clos, and Mr Clarke, were presented to his Majesty, by the French Ambassador, on their being appointed Secretaries to the Duke of Orleans.

Wednesday afternoon, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans and Mr Sheridan, had an audience of the Prince of Wales at Carleton-House, and in the evening his Highness set off on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at Wooburn Abbey.

Same afternoon, Sir Archibald Campbell had an interview with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street.

Same day, Lord Belgrave gave a grand dinner to Lord Chatham, Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, &c. &c. at Grosvenor House, Milbank.

The Earl of Fauconberg will certainly succeed the late Earl of Waldegrave, as Master of Horse to her Majesty.

Wednesday a box, which came over in the Swallow packet from the East Indies, directed to his Majesty, was brought to St James's. It is said to contain a valuable present to his Majesty from the Nabob of Arcot.

The long absence of residence of the Royal Family from Buckingham House, the great repairs to the noblemen's houses in every part of the town, the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the number of noble foreigners in this country, and many other circumstances, give us reason to think this winter will be as brilliant as any since his Majesty came to the throne.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were sent from the Duke of Leeds's Office, to Lord R. Fitzgerald, at Paris.

The Duke of Clarence has had a return of his complaint; and, we are sorry to say, is now so much indisposed again as to be confined to his room.

The Earl of Dysert has a Museum at his country seat, which outdoes any thing of the kind in the kingdom; it is a pity his Lordship makes the exhibition so private.

Some time ago, his Majesty applied to his Lordship for a permission to view his country-house—his Lordship replied, "that when he made a show of his premises, his Majesty should be the first person to inspect them."

The Royal Family will come to town again on Wednesday next, his Majesty having ordered notice to be given for a Levee on that day, and no Drawing Room on Friday, being New Year's Day.

This being the anniversary festival of Christmas-day, will be observed with the usual solemnity at all the public offices.

Lord North, by proper care and attention, is so far restored to sight, as to be able to perceive the glimmering of light; and there are hopes, that this amiable Nobleman will entirely recover from his long-attendant calamity.

"There never was any difference between the two Chancellors"—boldly assert the Ministerial prints;—which assertion we flatly deny; and thus, at issue, we will cheerfully leave it to one of the Minister's friends, his Honour the Master of the Rolls, to decide upon the point between us. Sir Pepper swears, the Lord Chancellor and he never lived in more *harmony* in their whole lives;—for, in the course of near three years, they have not exchanged three words.—*Morn. Herald.*

The Earl of Effingham is Master of the Mint, not Governor of Jamaica; and the Earl of Westmoreland is Viceroy of Ireland, and Joint Post Master General:—can any one of the partizans of Administration say, why the *new* appointments have not created a vacancy in the *old*, unless it is to prevent a fresh difference for the loaves and fishes.

An elegant carriage is building at Hatchett's for Lord Massarene.—It is to be launched on the Birthday.

A garden chair, on a new construction, is also building at the same place, for the Princess Elizabeth.—It is intended as a Christmas-box from his Majesty.

Yesterday at half past eleven o'clock, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans had a long conference with the Duke of Leeds, at his house in Grosvenor-square.

Yesterday afternoon M. de Calonne had an interview with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street.

A wide street in front of Carleton-House, lately recommended to give the palace air, magnificence, and cheerfulness, has met with so much approbation, that it is now confidently said it will be soon carried into execution.

Mr Hailes, the British Resident at Warsaw, has announced to the Marshal of the Diet of Poland officially, that Government ardently wished to conclude a treaty of Commerce with the Republic, for their mutual welfare; and that the Duke of Leeds had ordered him, in the name of his Master, to express how agreeable the conduct of the Marshal had been as President of the illustrious War Committee, in suspending so far as relates to Great Britain, the act laying a duty on English beer.

The Sultan East Indiaman, commanded by Captain Robert Powney, which sailed from England the beginning of February last, made one of the quickest passages almost ever known, being little more than three months on her voyage to Madras, where she arrived without the loss of a man.

The Minerva, East Indiaman, after putting back some time ago, still remains at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, wind bound.

On Sunday evening, the Royal Charlotte East Indiaman, for St Helena, Bencoolen, and China, arrived from Gravesend in the Downs, where, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, two of the Company's recruits jumped overboard, with intent to escape. The lamentable cries, however, of one of the unfortunate wretches, alarmed the officer on duty, and with the utmost danger and difficulty, he was taken up by a fishing smack almost drowned. The other has not since been heard of, but it is supposed he met the fate which his companion so narrowly escaped. Upon this occasion, the humanity and exertions of the captain and mates deserve the highest encomium; for although the man was recovered by a fishing smack belonging to Gravesend, which happened to be by accident near, the boats were out and manned in a time so short as scarcely to be credited.

Captains Curling and Macnamara are mentioned for the command of the Daphne and Diana frigates, getting ready at Plymouth.

Tuesday last died at Portsmouth, in an advanced age, Rear-Admiral Varlo, superannuated upon half pay. He had long been afflicted with the gout.

A discovery has been made of a new method of extracting the salt particles from sea water; and, at the same time that it is rendered fresh, all the virulent quality is preserved.

Wednesday night it blew a very heavy gale of wind at S. W. attended with rain, by which several small craft were driven from their moorings in the river, but we do not hear of any material damage among the shipping in the Pool.

The unnatural warmth these two days past in the air, seems, from its pestilential effects, to partake of the same qualities of the Arabian *Siroces!*

Miss Campbell, daughter of Colonel Colin Campbell, eloped a few days since from her father's house in Boulogne, with Count Ginnings, a Captain in Berwick's regiment.

The young lovers took the road for Ostend, in a chaise and four, and were soon after followed by the distracted parents of the Lady, who, it is thought will overtake them, and give their immediate consent to their union.

Should the unfortunate circumstance, mentioned in a former paper, respecting Angelica Kauffman having fallen a victim to jealousy in Rome, be confirmed, it will be an irreparable loss to her private friends and to the world; for never was there a more amiable woman, as well as ingenious painter; and, if the excellence of her pencil can meet a rival, it is to be found in the excellence of her life. Among others who will suffer from her loss as an artist, are Miss Barney, Dr Beattie, and Mr Pratt, for each of whom she is said to have been at work; though, we understand, she has already completed designs for the Doctor's delightful *Minstrel*, and had those for Mr Pratt's promised *Sobriety*, in great forwardness. The ornaments to *Emma Corbett*, of the last mentioned author, are not less interesting than the work they adorn. We most sincerely hope this melancholy report is without foundation.

Mr Sykes's agents have offered to pay a part of the money awarded against that gentleman, provided he may be permitted to come to England, and to give security for the rest, to be discharged at the death of the old Baronet.—Mr Parsloe acts with great spirit on this occasion—he will not, on any account, compromise his wife's infamy, and will consent to no terms whatever, except that of the debt being liquidated to the uttermost farthing.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs Parsloe arrived at York House, Dover, in a chariot belonging to Mr Sykes, and was escorted by a captain in the Guards, and a gentleman of the bar. The same evening they embarked in one of Mr Fector's vessels for Calais.

The countenance of this frail fair rejects the arrogant pretensions of physiognomy; for in vain does the penetrative eye endeavour to discover the most lurkish trait of vice.

An eminent French Tragic Writer was asked by his friend why he did not resume his pen?—It was the day after the heads of Foulon and Berthier were exhibited through Paris.—"I hate the pursuit," said the Poet, "for Tragedy is now become a street walker!"

When the gold and silver deposited in the patriotic chest of France are coined, we shall hear of Louis d'ors made of the *cheeks* of the Virgin; and the keys of St Peter, transformed into *circulating Livres!*

The French altering the name of the street, called after Monsieur Calonne, to that of de la Fayette, is a characteristic mark of the greatness and littleness of that nation.

The Magistrates of Liege have issued an order to the following purport, viz.

1st, That as the wearing cockades was only a sign of the Nation's wish to have the regulation of 1684 abolished, and the people re-established in the

rights, there did not now remain any reason for wearing them, as they had received two ſpecific aſſurances, one of the 29th of November, and another of the 5th inſtant, in the name of a powerful Monarch, ſtating that they ſhould be protected in thoſe rights.

They, therefore, invited all the Citizens to leave off wearing cockades.

2. That reſpecting the point which related to the Burgeſſes Companies and Patriot Guards, it was evident, that being re-eſtabliſhed in their rights of 1684, their exiſtence were ſecured; at the ſame time, they reſpectfully aſſured the Serene Princes, that they ſhould be carefully employed to maintain peace and tranquillity.

3d, They recommend to the Citizens to continue treating thoſe troops (the Pruſſians) with all the care they merit, as friends and protectors.

The Commander of the troops, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, and which have entered the Province of Limbourg, has been obliged to give public notice, that they were not come to oppoſe the Brabancons in any manner, being ſolely deſtined for the Liege buſineſs.

According to letters from Flanders, the Patriots are at length in full poſſeſſion of all Brabant, or at leaſt the principal places, Antwerp only excepted; and are lately taking every precaution to ſecure themſelves, notwithſtanding the Imperial party give it out (perhaps, they ſay, by way of enſnaring and putting them off their guard), that the Emperor has determined to leave them to themſelves to ſettle their renovated conſtitution.

Wedneſday's Flanders mails bring us the confirmation of the Auſtrians having evacuated Mechlin and Termonde. In the former place, the Patriots found a train of artillery with 60,000 ſtands of ſmall arms; ſo that they are abundantly provided with warlike ſtores. On hearing of the taking of Bruſſels, the Imperialiſts left Louvain. Some letters mention poſitively, that General Dalton is taken priſoner with the whole body of troops with which he was endeavouring to retreat to Luxemburgh from Bruſſels.—On his march, he took many of the nobles out of their country ſeats, and ſent them as hoſtages to Luxemburgh. However, the Patriots have been even with him; for they have ſeized on Count Cobenzel, General Lelien, and the Prince Starenberg, who were juſt arrived from Vienna, to mediate a pacification of the preſent troubles, and will keep them as counter hoſtages.

General Vander Meerſch had ſent ſome troops to reduce Antwerp, in the citadel of which there are not more than 600 Auſtrians to defend it. That fortreſs cannot hold out a week, as the garriſon is known not to be well affected to the Emperor, and ready to come over to the ſide of the people, as ſoon as they ſhall be attacked.

Other accounts do not mention the capture of Dalton; but only ſay, that Vander Meerſch has poſted himſelf between him and Luxemburgh, to prevent his retreat to that ſtrong hold, the only one which, it is thought, will be in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians at the approaching end of this year; for Namur will fall into the hands of the Patriots as ſoon as they appear before it in force.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Dec. 14.

"This city has at length thrown off the Emperor's yoke, and freed itſelf from the Imperial troops and Auſtrian government. The whole was effected much eaſier than the great preparations made by the troops, led us to imagine it would. On Thurſday laſt, at the Maſs which was celebrated in honour of the Holy Sacrament, ſome perſons having put cockades in their hats, their example was followed by all the citizens; and the fermentation was very great. The next day the citizens, perceiving the hoſtile preparations of the military, and the tumultuous appearance of the people, ſecured themſelves againſt the bad deſigns of their enemies; and towards three o'clock in the afternoon, they heard the report of cannon and muſkets in the city, upon which all the citizens immediately ſallied forth armed, to diſcover from whence the noiſe proceeded, and having learnt that the military patroles had poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtreets, and were firing on thoſe citizens who wore the cockade, they, in concert with Baron Van der Haeghen, who was Captain of the Volunteers in 1787, rallied and ſeized directly on the Mint guard, where they took the officer and all his men priſoners. This poſt ſerved as a rendezvous, from whence the citizens ſent forth patroles to the ſtreets of the city, to put a ſtop to the hoſtilities which the troops were exerciſing againſt the citizens. About five o'clock, a Captain of the regiment of Ligne made a deſcent with his company as far as the Engliſh Hotel, where he began firing on ſome citizens, who ſupported the attack in good order, notwithſtanding the efforts of a picquet of cavalry, which came to attack them alſo, and which, with the company of the regiment, were at length obliged to retreat with the loſs of a dragoon killed, and many wounded.

"The action was continued in many parts of the city; the companies, though formed in haſte, marched to every place. Meſſ. Vander Haeghen and Schiplacken had united under their command all the citizens of the lower part of the city, and they continued fighting in all the ſtreets till ſeven o'clock, when a ceſſation of hoſtilities was agreed on between General d'Alton and M. Van der Haeghen, by which it was agreed, that the citizens ſhould keep the lower part of the city; the military the upper part and the ramparts; and the body guards the patrole.

"The patroles of citizens, on ſtationing themſelves in the ſtreets to preſerve order and illuminate the city, were attacked by the military patroles, and the action was renewed at the Market-place. The guard who occupied the King's houſe, where they were entrenched with four pieces of cannon, kept up a continual fire on the citizens, who, enraged at their animoſity, determined to take it. The engagement laſted two hours. The military fired many times with broken iron and braſs, which greatly damaged many houſes and the town hall, the windows of which were nearly all broke. The citizens, however, though without cannon, eſtabliſhed themſelves at length on the parade, and the troops retired with their cannon to the main guard, where they kept up a conſtant fire, which killed not only many armed citizens, but alſo ſeveral perſons who were in their houſes unarmed.

"At length, after many parleys had been held, General d'Alton withdrew the guard from the place, who retreated with two cannon, and left the other two behind them, which were immediately ſeized by the citizens, and remounted to ſerve in their defence. All hoſtilities now ceaſed towards the centre of the city, but the diſtant patroles engaged wherever they met till about ſix o'clock in the morning, when the fire ceaſed, at leaſt it became leſs frequent, though a company of the regiment of Bender ſtill continued to fire from the ramparts on the patroles. The citizens had taken the magazine of Jericho, where they found cartridges, and a great quantity of powder, which they immediately carried to M. Vander Noot de Vreſhem, who was holding a council with the Captains and the Chief Dean Grimberghe. This capture, and many others, raiſed the courage of the citizens, and, notwithſtanding the threats of the military, who placed cannon at all the avenues, orders were given to attack the troops on all ſides, if the General would not withdraw them from the city.

"The hour was fixed at nine o'clock to confer with the Miniſter, General d'Alton, and the other Generals, together with the Colonels of the regiments which compoſed this ſmall army of 6000 or 7000 men. The Miniſter, after having expreſſed his regret at the effuſion of blood which had happened during the night, propoſed to write a letter to the Magiſtracy, to order them to aſſemble. General d'Alton alſo wrote a letter to Baron Van der Haeghen, who was appointed the Commander, and propoſitions were made.

"The Deputies from the citizens and volunteers, after a long conference with the Miniſter, returned at near eleven o'clock, and gave an account of their miſſion to the combatants, whom they deſired to remain quiet during the conference they were to have with the Magiſtracy, who had fixed eleven o'clock for the time. The five Chief Deans, aſſiſted by the Counſellors Van der Noot and Drogman, accompanied by Baron Van der Haeghen, went to the Magiſtracy, to whom was delivered a letter from his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary, which they reſolved to print immediately, to reſtore the public tranquillity.

"During the conferences the Miniſter made freſh propoſitions for an arrangement to Baron Van der Haeghen, who was again deputed by the citizens, with ſome other perſons of confidence, and a guard of 50 men; but on their arrival at the Palace Royale, they were ſurpriſed to find nothing but covered waggons and carriages, all the troops having fled wherever they could. The Miniſter's Hotel was deſerted, together with that of General d'Alton, and the apartments of the Vice Preſident. Baron Van der Haeghen immediately appointed a guard for the preſervation of the Miniſter's Hotel, and the buildings in the Park. M. Schiplacken, with part of his company, occupied the Royal Treaſury and the Chamber of Accounts; other detachments occupied the Royal Council and ancient Privy Council, where was depoſite a conſiderable quantity of ammunition. The arms which arrived on Thurſday, at midnight, in 42 waggons, were the prey of the lower claſs of people, the moment the Auſtrian troops departed. A company proceeded to the war coffers, where they found 150 men of the regiment of Bender, and three officers, who ſtill would have defended themſelves, but on the news of the evacuation of the city by the troops, demanded a capitulation, which was granted them. They alſo granted one to M. de Monte de Famario, who had been abandoned with his people and the children of the Military Academy, to the number of 40.

"We cannot yet aſcertain the value of the booty. They have ſealed up the royal treaſury of the mint and the war coffers. Many millions of coined money, immenſe magazines of flour, ammunition, and military attire, are in the power of the citizens, who would be well pleaſed if the ſad accounts of the diſorders and cruelties committed by the troops in their retreat did not damp them. The regiment of Bender has pillaged many houſes at Ixelles; the ſoldiers have killed the curate, a reſpectable old man, above 70 years of age; they have maſſacred the women and children, and burnt the houſes; in fine, all the accounts which we receive from the places through which they paſs, announce nothing but the moſt horrid and unheard-of diſorders. They pillage and kill all they meet, regarding neither age nor ſex; the alarm bells were ringing in every place they paſs through, and all the open country is in a ſtate of deſolation.

"After the ſeal is removed we ſhall give a detail of all the booty which has been taken by the city guard.

"A more ample detail of this happy Revolution will prove the courage and magnanimity of the Brabanters, which the troops themſelves muſt acknowledge, as even in the midſt of the action they releaſed all the officers whom they had taken at different times. Perfect order and tranquillity now reign in the city, and every thing is quiet; not a houſe has been pillaged, and the rights of all the citizens have been reſpected.

"Yeſterday 2500 Patriots arrived here, with eight pieces of cannon, from Ghent, to ſuccour us. Theſe troops formed in a ſquare on the parade, and Mr Kint, a Deputy from the General Committee, read to them the manifeſto of the States of Brabant, burnt on a ſcaffold on that ſame place, the 3d of November laſt."

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Dec. 19.

"After repeated engagements between the Patriots and the Imperial troops, this city is fully in poſſeſſion of the former, who have driven out the Imperialiſts, with General Dalton at their head, ſince which we have been tolerably quiet. The number of killed and wounded is not yet poſitively aſcertained; but it is now known, that many more fell in the conflict than was at firſt imagined, and numbers die daily of their wounds.

"When I look back upon the capture of this place by the Patriots, it appears almoſt a miracle, as moſt of our young men were with Gen. Van der Meerſch.

"It was reported, that General d'Alton was made priſoner with the Chiefs of the army; but it was only M. Stocquart, lately an officer in the Imperial chaſſeurs, who was taken.

"Upon the news of this city being taken, many people of diſtinction returned, and among the reſt Prince Louis d'Armberg, and many others; ſo that this capital is now full of ſtrangers, who think themſelves ſafe here, as the Patriots are gone towards Luxemburgh, which will in future be the place where the troops will aſſemble."

At a late hour on Wedneſday night we learnt poſitively of the evacuation of Namur, Louvaine, and Mabines, by the Imperial troops, whoſe number is reduced to 3000 men. That further, General d'Alton having been purſued on the road from Namur to Luxembourg, had been taken priſoner, and is ſince arrived at Bruſſels under a ſtrong guard.

It is reported that Antwerp ſurrendered on being ſummoned, the garriſon having heard of the capture of Bruſſels.

On the 11th inſtant, the city of Mechlin was ſtill in the hands of the Emperor. The Artillery mounted in the great ſquare and on the ramparts, and the dreadful preparations for defenſive war made all the citizens think that a deluge of blood muſt be ſhed before the Patriots could drive the Imperialiſts out of the city. The ſhocking ſcenes that had been acted at Turnhout and Ghent, it was feared, would be repeated at Mechlin; but it pleaſed Providence to deliver the city, without any other loſs than that of two pieces of cannon that were ſpiked. The affair happened thus: On the 11th, news arrived, that the citizens of Bruſſels had attacked the Imperialiſts with ſucceſs. The night between the 10th and 11th, a diviſion of the Bender regiment, which was on its march to Bruſſels, took up its quarters for that night at Mechlin. The morning of the 11th, the grenadiers, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, marched from this city to Louvain. This weakened the garriſon and proportionably raiſed the ſpirit of the people. In the afternoon, a mob aſſembled before the magazine, with an intention to carry off the powder; but the moſt reſpectable citizens interfered, and prevented a ſtep that might have expoſed the city to deſtruction.

The next morning, two hours and a half after midnight, the diviſion of the Bender regiment, and the garriſon battalion, marched out of Mechlin unperceived by the citizens, and carried with them the keys of the city gates. Their departure was not diſcovered till after break of day. As ſoon as it was known the people aſſembled, and the firſt who felt the effects of their indignation was Mr Goubau, who was Chief Judge in the department of the Exchequer. Him they pelted with ſtones; they ſeized all his papers and cloaths, and made a bonfire of them in the great ſquare. They then ſurrounded the Emperor's ſtores, and carried off wheat, flour, wood, &c. to the value of 40,000 florins. They next repaired to the armory, where they found 16,000 ſtand of arms, a great number of piſtols, and a vaſt quantity of powder, both looſe and in cartridges. The arms were diſtributed among the citizens, and the people of the neighbouring villages. In the evening a mob aſſembled before the houſe of M. Diu, Attorney-General, where they did ſome miſchief; but were afterwards prevailed upon to deſiſt by the White Friars, who very laudably interfered to preſerve the peace of the city. At four o'clock, the five bodies, known by the name of the Five Oaths of Mechlin, aſſembled, and marched with drums beating, firſt to the Town-houſe, and then to the Holland Arms Tavern, where the ſtandard of Liberty had been depoſited. On one ſide of this ſtandard is the Belgic Lion, with this motto, *Si fuit terra in conſpectu ejus.* On the other ſide, the figure of Rombaldus, the ſtutelar Saint of Mechlin, with this motto, *Viſitabo oves meas, protegamque urbem hanc.* The ſtandard was carried to the great ſquare by M. de Nelis, brother to the Biſhop of Antwerp, and erected in the center of it, in the midſt of continual vollies of ſmall arms, the ſounding of trumpets, the beating of kettle drums, peals from the bells of all the ſteeples, and ſhouts of an innumerable multitude of people.

*** No buſineſs done this day at 'Change.

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 24. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

On Friday laſt was married here, Andrew Gray, Eſq; of Southfield, to Miſs Jourdaina Cunningham Baillie, daughter of George Baillie, Eſq; late of the town of Savanna, in the province of Georgia.

Died here on Saturday laſt, the 26th curt. in the 85th year of her age, Lady Forbes, widow of the deceaſed Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Moneymuſk.

Died at Hamilton-houſe, the 26th curt. Mrs Houſton of Jordanhill, who was unfortunately thrown from a phæton, when ſhe received a contuſion on the head, of which ſhe expired ſoon after.

On Friday the firſt day of January, a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Dr Hewat, in St Andrew's Church, for the benefit of a Family in diſtreſs, at the requeſt of the ſaid Family. Sermon will begin at 11 o'clock.

Laſt week, the Treaſurer of the Society for the Relief of the Deſtitute Sick, received from the Pantheon Society, by their Treaſurer, Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings Sterling, being the proceeds of laſt Thurſday's debate. On this occaſion, the Pantheon did not even deduce the common expences of the evening, but generouſly gave the entire collection.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This day came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of William Tennant and George Molyſon, *alias* Moriſon, *alias* Morſon, *alias* Moly, indicted, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for repeated acts of theft, and of being habite and repute common thieves. The libel ſtates, that on the 7th of July laſt, they ſtole and theftuouſly took away, out of a cheſt of drawers, in the houſe of James Fowler, change-keeper in Richmond-ſtreet, in the ſuburbs of Edinburgh, nine guineas in gold, two ſilver broaches, a mourning ring, and a green worſted purſe: That next day, they went into the houſe of David Doig, gardener in the citadel of Leith, and by forcing open the door of a preſs in the houſe, which was locked, did ſteal, and theftuouſly take away from thence thirteen pounds Sterling, or thereby, in ſpecie and promiſſory notes iſſued by banking companies, two gold rings, a pair of ſilver ſleeve-buttons, a green worſted purſe, two harn bags or purſes, a ſewed purſe or bag, a green purſe, and a ſmall black japanned box: And, That, on the 10th day of the ſame month, they broke open a cheſt of drawers, which were ſtanding locked in the houſe of James Glennie, ſawer and change-keeper in the Vennel of Fiſher-row, in the parith of Invereſk, and county of Edinburgh, and ſtole from thence thirty-one ſhillings Sterling; which laſt theft being immediately diſcovered, they were both inſtantly followed and apprehended.

Upon the libel being read over to them, and they being deſired to ſay, Whether they were *guilty* or *not guilty?* Tennant pled *Not Guilty*, and Molliſon pled *Guilty*. Lord Henderland, who was choſen by their Lordſhips to preſide in room of the Lord Juſtice Clerk, who was abſent, deſired to know of Molliſon if he meant to plead *guilty* to all the charges in the indictment; and he having anſwered in the affirmative, his Lordſhip obſerved, that if the proſecutor meant to inſiſt upon the article in the indictment, charging Molliſon with being habite and repute a thief, he muſt lead a proof it, as the pannel's acknowledgement would not be ſufficient to eſtabliſh that fact. The Lord Advocate, to prevent going into proof upon this article, reſtricted the libel againſt Molliſon as to the habite and repute.

Their Lordſhips pronounced the uſual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law.—The Jury were then choſen; after which Lord Henderland again addreſſed Molliſon, and aſked him if he ſtill perſiſted in pleading guilty? He wiſhed to inform him, that his doing ſo would have no effect in procuring mercy to him, conſidering the enormity of the crimes with which he ſtood charged, and that it was not yet too late for him to ſtand upon his defence; for, though he had pled *guilty* before the Court, now that the Jury were impannelled, he might retract what he had formerly admitted; but, if he ſtill perſiſted, he furniſhed the Jury with the beſt proof poſſible of his guilt, that of his own judicial confeſſion. To put it in his power, therefore, ſtill to avail himſelf of every plea that could be urged in his favour, his Lordſhip ordered the three articles above mentioned to be again read over to him one by one, to each of which he anſwered he was *guilty art and part*; and an acknowledgment to that effect was ſubſcribed by him, to be left to the conſideration of the Jury.

The Court, after this, proceeded to the examination of witneſſes on the part of the Crown againſt Tennant; but as the trial will probably continue till a late hour, we muſt delay particulars till our next.

Molliſon was formerly indicted for theft and houſebreaking, and having petitioned for baniſhment, was baniſhed to one or other of his Majeſty's plantations in America for fourteen years. By ſentence of the Circuit Court of Juſticiary, held at Glaſgow the 29th of April 1785.

We have the pleaſure of acquainting the public, that Mr Clark, aſſiſtant to Mr Midford, ſurgeon in Morpeth, has invented a Double Bellows, for the ſole purpoſe of reſtoring ſuſpended animation, not only when occaſioned by drowning, but apparent ſudden deaths, by convulſions, ſuffocations, intoxication, hanging, intenſe cold, and the tremendous ſhock of lightening. He intends to preſent one of them to the Humane Society in London, and another to the Medical Society in Newcaſtle, who are now eſtabliſhing the ſame laudable plan.

Monday night, the cabin of a ſhip, belonging to Aberdeen, laying near the Low Crane, Newcaſtle, was entered into by ſome villain or villains, who ſtole from thence the Captain's breeches, which contained a valuable ſilver watch, and other articles. The Captain and mate ſlept in the cabin.

The Peggy, Captain Wilſon, of Newcaſtle, on her paſſage from thence to Rouen, was wrecked on Corton Sand, the 17th inſtant, and only a ſmall part of the materials and cargo will be ſaved.—We are happy to inform the public that the crew are all ſafe.

The Two Brothers, Dobſon, from Newcaſtle to a market, is put into Ramſgate with the loſs of an anchor and cable.

DUBLIN, *Dec.* 22.

Sunday, the yacht, prepared for the reception of our new Viceroy, ſet ſail for Holyhead, in order to await his arrival.

The Scotch and Iriſh will, perhaps, profit by the reigning troubles in France and the Low Countries, as it cannot be ſuppoſed that, in a ſtate of civil warfare, the people can attend to the manufacture of the fine linens and cambrics, and the Iriſh and Scotch have made a very great progreſs in both.

There has not been known in the memory of man, ſo great a take of herrings in the river Shannon at this ſeaſon; at leaſt ten ſloops might be now freighted with them in Kilruſh and its vicinity, beſides ſupplying the inhabitants thereof.

LIVERPOOL, *Dec.* 24.

The Brothers, Roberts, from hence, for Plymouth, put into Studwell's Road the 16th inſtant. Captain Roberts ſays, eleven ſail followed him in, two of them black painted veſſels, which he takes to be Guinea ſhips; but the wind was ſo high that he could not hoiſt his boat out, to know who they were.

Captain Jones, of the Little Joe, who ſailed from hence for Africa, on the 2d inſtant, put back again on Friday, after being ſeveral times in Ramſay Bay, which place he left for the laſt time on Tueſday the 15th inſtant, in company with the brig Broad Oak, Johnſon, of London, and the brig ——, Elliſon, of Newcaſtle, the latter of which put into Douglas harbour, ſame day. About two o'clock the following morning, Captain Jones parted company with the Broad Oak, in a violent gale of wind, which continued until Friday, but he ſaw her no more.

In the violent gale of wind on Wedneſday the 16th inſtant, the Mary of Greenock was loſt near the Black Rock, ſince which, the ſtern, with her name, has been caſt on ſhore; and it is greatly feared, that brig Broad Oak, Johnſon, from hence, for Yarmouth, was alſo loſt in the ſame gale, her boat having been driven on ſhore with a drowned man laſhed within.

The brig Fame, Johnſon, from the Streights, for this port, is on ſhore at Holyhead, but was ſuppoſed to have received no further damage than the loſs of her anchors and cables on the 16th inſtant.

Captain Webſter, of the Fanny, arrived here on Sunday, from Grenada, after a paſſage of twenty-eight days, and only nineteen days from land to land, ſays, that the King Grey, Caſh, ſailed from thence for this port, three days before him, and the ſhip Clyde, Douglas, of Glaſgow, ſailed for Virginia ten days before; alſo, that the brig Dolphin, ——, of Greenock, arrived at Grenada, from Virginia, the 19th November.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Dec.* 26.	8 P. M.	38	29,34
Sunday,	27.	8 A. M.	48	29.00
		8 P. M.	48	29.00
Monday,	28.	8 A. M.	41	29.23

Errat. in our laſt, in the liſt of Leith Subſcribers to the New College.—For William Scott, Eſq. 10l. read William Bell, Eſq. 10l. 10s.——For Mr John Mitchel, read Mr James Mitchel.

Mr James Bertram, Merchant in Edinburgh, for 4l. 4s. read 5l 5s.

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY, 1789.

THIRTY-FOURTH *(and laſt)* DAY'S DRAWING.

No 17,848 was drawn a blank; but, as laſt-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500l.

This finiſhes the Lottery, in which No. 14,032, and No. 21,742, prizes of 500l. each, ſold by Meſſ. Leſlie and Scott, have come to this city.

WIG CLUB.

THE Club to meet at Fortune's Tavern on Wedneſday the 6th of January 1790.

All Members are expected to attend, as there are ſome vacancies to be filled up. MR HAMILTON of Wiſhaw, in the Chair.

The EARL OF MURRAY, Croupier.

A C A R D.

MR FERDINAND's reſpects to the abſent Members of his Academy. Acquaints them, That the Annual Meeting for the Premiums given to the beſt Fencers, is to be held at the Pantheon Room, in Carrubber's Cloſe, on Wedneſday the 6th of January, at half paſt ſeven in the evening.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen will be admitted gratis, by applying for Tickets to Mr Ferdinand.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr Hugh Brodie, the Turk's Head, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of January next, between the hours of ten and two,

THE Manor or Lordſhip, or reputed Manor or Lordſhip, Townſhip, or Village of ELDON, in the county of Durham, with the Lands, Grounds, Mines, Royalties, and appurtenances thereto belonging, conſiſting of above 1300 acres of arable, meadow, and paſture land, divided into nine different farms, (excluſive of the coallery,) with ſuitable buildings, and in the occupation of John Armſtrong, Stephen Hoſkely, George Crofter Hutchinſon, Thomas Scarth, William Bell, George Young, Thomas Addiſon, Mark Maughan, and Robert Birkley; and with the coallery in the occupation of Robert Edmonſton, Eſq; &c. at diverſe rents, amounting to 829l. 10s. per annum, ſubject to a fee farm rent of 42l. 15s. 9½d. yearly, payable to Lord Dover.

The eſtate adjoins the turnpike road leading from Mirkmerington to Hayhinton, is four miles from the market-town of Biſhop Auckland, ten from the city of Durham, and fourteen miles from Darlington; and is capable of great improvement.

William Bell, one of the tenants, will ſhow the premiſſes.

Particulars and conditions of ſale may be had of Mr Mackenzie, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, Mr Hall, attorney at law, Park Street, Groſvenor Square, London, and of Meſſ. Davidſons, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, with whom a plan of the eſtate may be ſeen.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE YEAR 1789.

DEAR wow! what ails thee Eighty-nine?
What gars thee now sae droop and dwine?
An' Death will shortly end thy pine,
An' cut thy wizzen;
Nae skaith! for thou didst ay incline
A dribbly season.

Sin Eighty-nine first drew her breath,
She's play'd to us nae little skaith,
To curse or bann I wad be laith!
Unless provokit;
Newspapers an' Tobacco baith *
Are roughly rockit.

But Muse tak' care an' speak wi' reason,
They'll wrest your words an' ca' them treason,
An' may be clap you in a prison,
For thae sma' jokes;
They manna thole truth said in season,
Thae gentle fo'kes.

Thou's rais'd a brullie o'er in France,
Made mony ae head frae shoulders dance,
While strappin' Freedom does advance
Wi' awfu' gesture!
Wha bourds wi' her, faith they may chance
To need a plaister.

An' Selim, that bra bragging Turk
Is forc'd, at last, at hame to lurk,
Else Kate o' Russia wi' her durk
Wad gi'm a lounder!
Gin Joe and her gi' him a jerk,
I fear he'll founder.

But Eighty-nine's done ae good deed,
An' helpen us fan we had need;
Fan loyal subjects hearts did bleed
For our gude King;
Kind Heav'n wi' health did interceed
An' joy did bring.

O fare it was a greatefu' meetin
When by King George's kind invitin',
His subjects a' conveen'd thro' Britain,
Wi' thanks to Heav'n,
That dry'd our een fan we war greetin',
By mercy giv'n.

Some body now may chance to spier,
"Is nae mair done this by-gane year?"
Troth, lads, there is some news I hear
That gi'es me pleasure,
An' wi' them I'se bring up the rear,
Syne tak' my leisure.

O'er by they say in Enbro' town,
In Eighty-nine (pray mark it down)
Some Clever Chiels hae there been foun',
To rear a COLLEGE,
In hopes to fill our kintry roun'
Wi' truth an' knowledge.

Now sin' they've sic a public spirit,
They surely our attention merit;
Long may they live, an' ay inherit
The public praise;
For me, I fain wad here declare it
In Scottish phrase.

Now, Mr Printer, gin ye please,
Busk up this brat in better claes,
Syne let it face baith frien's and faes,
Tho' but a bairn,
Its daddie's up amo' the braes,
At the Hair Cairn.

A NORTHERN SHEPHERD.

Catt below the Cairn,
Head of the River Clochton.

* Alluding to the additional duty on Newspapers, and the Tobacco being put under the Excise.

ON TURNPIKE ROADS.

LETTER II.

To the PRINTER *of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

REFERRING to what I already said concerning turnpike-roads, I now proceed to observe, that with respect to the improving of the *country*, the good roads have enabled farmers not only to carry the produce of their farms to market, but also to bring manures from a distance, at an expence greatly less than they otherwise could have done. The consequence is, that farms have risen universally in their value to more than double their former amount, and the farmers, at the same time, are much richer than formerly. Many places are now converted into good fields of corn and hay, where nothing but heath before grew; because a market is brought to their very door for these articles, in consequence of opening the roads. For, it has been computed, that not less than ten or twelve thousand pounds a-year is left upon the road between Glasgow and Edinburgh, by travellers, three-fourths of which goes to the encouragement of agriculture, in a district, that, without this circumstance, must have ever continued a desart waste.

As to the effects of the turnpikes upon the inhabitants of the towns, they have been as beneficial as on those in the country. Hay, which before that period could not be brought from more than two miles from town, is now brought from the distance of twelve or fifteen miles all round, and the average price of that article, which used to be about 8 d. *per* stone, is now reduced to about 4 d. though the quantity now consumed in Edinburgh, be perhaps a thousand times greater than at the time I allude to. Till the turnpikes had been made, it would have been nearly as practicable to rear a palace in the moon, as to have erected the buildings that have been constructed within the last twenty years in Edinburgh. The hundredth part of the horses that are wanted for these fabrics, would have occasioned a famine for provender in one week's time.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh, however, like the inhabitants of every other place who know no better, complained of the hardship they would be subjected to by the turnpikes, as the tolls there exacted, *they thought*, would enhance the price of the necessaries of life that were coming to them.—What has been the consequence? It has already been stated as to hay. With regard to coals—Before the turnpike-act, all the coals were brought to Edinburgh in sacks, upon horses backs; and the *largest* load at that time, I have been assured, was 400 weight. *Now*, the load of the smallest single horse cart that can be exposed to sale in Edinburgh, must weigh 1200 weight; and I saw paid the other day to a common coal-driver, the price of 2700 weight, for a single horse cart of coals. The toll on this cart is two pence. So that in this instance, 2300 weight of coals (or nearly six horse-loads) was brought from the distance of six miles for *two pence* to the consumer. In the carriage of grain of all sorts, and merchandize of every kind, there is nearly the same saving. An ordinary load for a single cart to Glasgow is from 2000 to 2500 weight, instead of 300 or 400 weight, as formerly.

From these facts it is clearly demonstrated, that turnpikes are the greatest blessings that can be conferred on a country; and that, instead of proving burdensome, either to the inhabitants of a town or the country, they are in the highest degree beneficial to both. Were it possible to set aside the turnpikes, and bring the roads back to their former state in the south of Scotland, an universal bankruptcy of tenants, landlords, and artizans, must be the immediate consequence.—How short-sighted then must those people be, who, by opposing turnpikes, strive to continue themselves in the same degree of debasement, to which these would be reduced in case of such an event having taken place.

With regard to *travellers*, *they* are equally benefited by turnpikes as every other active order of the people.—For although it *seems* to take money from them, yet it actually saves to them upon the whole, a great deal that they must otherwise have given out, had it not been for these turnpikes. Here, too, facts shall speak for themselves.

Perhaps the easiest mode of computing the expence of travelling, is by comparing the price for a seat in a fly or stage-coach, from one place to another, equally distant, when with or without turnpikes. For as the undertakers pay for the turnpikes, where there are any, this forms a part of the expence in one case, which they are not under the necessity of paying in the other.—By this rule, then, let us compare the expence of travelling with or without turnpikes.

From Glasgow to Edinburgh, the nearest road is 44 miles—the price of a stage ticket eightshillings—which is something less than twopence farthing a mile.

From Edinburgh to Aberdeen is 128 miles. The price of a stage ticket two guineas—which is a small fraction less than fourpence per mile. In the first case, there are turnpikes—through the greatest part of the road to Aberdeen there are none.—In this last case, the travelling charge is nearly double to that from Glasgow to Edinburgh.—Yet, notwithstanding this extravagant charge, in consequence of the badness of the roads, the loss of horses which that occasions, the breakage of harness, the repairs of machinery, &c. are so great as to leave the undertakers so little profit, that they are usually obliged to give it up for some months each winter; during which time, nothing less than four horses can drag along, even an empty carriage. He that hath ears to hear let him hear; he that hath eyes to see, let him observe; and if these facts do not convince his understanding, let him continue to be an object of derision by every man of common sense.

VIATOR.

CONTRACTORS WANTED,

FOR making the Road between Arbroath and Forfar.—Apply to James Gardyne, Esq. of Middleton, at Arbroath.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES STEIN, late Distiller at Kilbagie.

THE late statute of the 23d of his present Majesty having enacted, "That within one kalendar month after twenty-one kallendar months from the date of the sequestration, the trustee shall make up another scheme of division among the creditors of the bankrupt, who, before the end of the said twenty-one months, have produced in his hands their claims and grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, as before, together with new states of the funds and debts, and of the bankrupt's affairs in general, as before directed, which shall in like manner remain open for inspection, for the two following months; and the next stated general meeting of creditors for receiving their second dividends, and for the other purposes before mentioned, shall be held after the like advertisement, exactly at the distance of another year, being on the same day two years from the date of the sequestration, or on the next lawful day thereafter;"—the trustee on the estate of the said James Stein hereby makes this public intimation, in compliance with the terms of the said act, and requests a general meeting of the creditors within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 1st day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the states of the bankrupt's affairs, and to give such orders as shall appear necessary for the future management of the same.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN STEIN, late Distiller at Kennetpans.

THE late statute of the 23d of his present Majesty having enacted, "That within one kallendar month after twenty-one kallendar months from the date of the sequestration, the trustee shall make up another scheme of division among the creditors of the bankrupt, who, before the end of the said twenty-one months, have produced in his hands their claims and grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, as before, together with new states of the funds and debts, and of the bankrupt's affairs in general, as before directed, which shall in like manner remain open for inspection for the two following months; and the next stated general meeting of creditors for receiving their second dividends, and for the other purposes before mentioned, shall be held after the like advertisement, exactly at the distance of another year, being on the same day two years from the date of the sequestration, or on the next lawful day thereafter;"—the trustee on the estate of the said John Stein hereby makes this public intimation, in compliance with the terms of said act, and requests a general meeting of the creditors within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 1st day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the states of the bankrupt's affairs, and to give such orders as shall appear necessary for the future management of the same.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ADAM CUNNINGHAM DURHAM of Bonnington, Esq; Mrs MARGARET CUNNINGHAM of Bonnington, his Spouse, and ADAM CUNNINGHAM, Esq; last of Bonnington, all deceased, whose debts were contracted prior to the 14th August 1780, the date of the Trust Deed executed by them for behoof of their Creditors.

THOUGH it is understood that the whole Creditors of the above description have been settled with and paid, yet in case there may be any still entitled to claim the benefit of said Trust, they are hereby required, betwixt and the 2d of February next, to lodge with William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee, their claims, grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof; with certification to them if they fail, that the trustee will consider the business of the Trust as closed, and divest himself thereof.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN DUDGEON,
Late Tenant in Butterdam Mains.

ADAM WATSON, Writer in Dunse, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of John Dudgeon, late tenant in Butterdean Mains, in the county of Berwick, hereby notifies, That there will be payable at his office in Dunse, upon the 1st of January 1790, and every lawful day thereafter, unto the creditors of the said John Dudgeon, the total dividend, owing to them out of the bankrupt estate, according as awarded by the Court of Session.

The scheme of division of the funds is open to the inspection of creditors, in the hands of the trustee at Dunse; and a copy thereof is lodged with John Home, writer to the signet, 8c David Street.

FIRST NOTICE FIRST TERM.

THAT, in the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of Alexander Penrose Cumming of Altyre, Esq; against Thomas Dunbar of Westfield and his creditors, the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, before whom the same came on the 23d day of December current, nominated the Lord Ankerville to be Ordinary to the said ranking, and assigned the third day of February next for the creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences against the said Thomas Dunbar, or his estate, and that for the first term, with certification. And ordained this intimation to be made to all concerned. C. G. ROSS, Clerk.

SALE OF A VITRIOL MANUFACTORY.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, at six o'clock afternoon, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THAT piece of ground called the LAMBERLAW, lying near the town of Bruntisland, with a Dwelling House, and the whole Buildings and Utensils lately erected on the premisses, and presently occupied as an *Oil of Vitriol Manufactury*. These buildings and utensils having been furnished new only within these four years, may be computed as very little worse; and considering the particularly convenient and beautiful situation of the place, its vicinity to water carriage, and the advantage a purchaser may have by entering to a going Work, and that there is a good stone quarry in the grounds, any person inclining such a purchase, cannot find a better opportunity.

Apply to James Skinner, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands inventories of the Buildings and Utensils may be seen.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of WHITEHOUSE, lying to the south of Bruntsfield Links, within a mile of Edinburgh, with the Offices, and between five and six English acres of Garden and Grass Ground adjoining.

The tenant may have the inclosures also, consisting of about 45 acres English, or any part of them that is agreeable.

For further particulars, application may be made to William Lockhart, at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

SALE OF HOUSES AND GARDENS AT LEITH LINKS.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE HOUSES and GARDENS belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, on the south side of Leith Links, consisting of an extreme good house, very pleasantly situated, and commanding an agreeable prospect, and a garden, coach house, and stables, &c.

As also, the TWO HOUSES, one whereof is very good, and two gardens, presently possessed by Alexander Marr, at the yearly rent of 28 l. sterling; at which sum they were let on a lease for 19 years, which expired at Martinmas 1787, so that a considerable rise of rent may now be expected. In the upper garden there is about an acre of extreme good deep clay, fit for making brick unopened.

The servant will show the principal house every Friday, between twelve and two o'clock afternoon; and Alexander Marr the other subjects at any time.

For further particulars, inquire at Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet.

SALE OF ROSS-HOUSE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th January 1790, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, at five o'clock afternoon,

ROSS-HOUSE and Offices, with the Park belonging to the same, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay, together with the Feuduties, being 75 l. Sterling yearly, payable out of the buildings and ground of Park-Place.

Ross-House is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniencies. They are in excellent order, having been built within these few years.

By the feu-contract the vassals paying the 75 l. yearly, are taken bound to pay double the feu-duties at the entry of every heir, and treble at the entry of every singular successor. A considerable part of the park may be built on without hurting Ross-House, and it can be feued out to great advantage.

For particulars, apply to John Frazer, or John Scott, writers to the signet, who will show the plan of the subjects and the title-deeds.

A HOUSE IN MERCHANT STREET,

And Property on the South Bridge.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in John's Coffeehouse here, on Monday the 25th January next, at six o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. A HOUSE in the middle of Merchant Street, consisting of three floors, with a stable, coach-house, &c. in the back court.—In the ground floor, besides kitchen, and apartments for servants, there is a water-pipe, with a lead cistern and stop cock, a large light cellar with catacombs, &c.—and in each of the upper floors, there are four rooms and a light bed closet.

LOT II. The WAREROOM FLOOR in the third house from the Tron Church, on the west side of South Bridge Street.—This floor is neatly fitted up for a dwelling-house, and it will also answer for warerooms.—Two cellars will be sold along with it.

LOT III. A LARGE SHOP and BACK SHOP in the foresaid house, presently possessed by Mr Bannatyne.—Two cellars will be sold along with this; and, if required, a large apartment beneath the shop, lighted from Blair Street, and communicating with the shop by a stair, will also be sold with it.

LOT IV. A DWELLING-HOUSE in the foresaid property, immediately below the shops to Bridge Street, and communicating by a well-lighted stair, both with Bridge Street and Blair Street.—It consists of three rooms, kitchen, and closets.—Two cellars will be sold along with it.

LOT V. A SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE in Blair Street, in the foresaid property, presently occupied by James Wilson.

LOT VI. A LARGE VAULT beneath the Bridge, also occupied by James Wilson.

LOT VII. A LARGE LIGHT CELLAR in the ground floor, with two dark cellars.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, South Hanover Street.

A considerable part of the price of each lot may remain with the purchaser.

FOR GRENADA,
(To land Passengers at Barbadoes)
and from thence to TORTOLA,
THE SHIP MARY AND JEAN,
ROBERT STEEL, Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow, by the first of December, and clear to sail by the first of January.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, Glasgow, or the Captain on board.

GLASGOW, *Nov.* 10. 1789.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

A HOUSE in George Street, 3d door west from St Andrew's Church, on the north side.

For particulars, apply to Mr Lamb, upholsterer, South Bridge Street, and the servant in the house will show it.

SALE OF SUBJECTS

In St Bernard's Street, Leith—*and Register Street*, Edinburgh.

To be Sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at six o'clock evening, by William Sibbald, merchant in Leith, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of James Whyte, late merchant and marble-cutter in Leith,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE fronting the Street, with the whole Warehouses, Shades, Lofts, and Cellars, built by the said James Whyte, upon part of the property called the Marble Work, lying in St Bernard's Street, Leith, as presently possessed by Mr White, and other tenants, at the yearly rent of 114 l. Sterling. For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole will be exposed to sale at the upset price 1368 l. Sterling.

These subjects will be shown by Mr Whyte, or the trustee, from ten in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, every lawful day previous to the sale.

At the same time and place there will also be sold, that Large Ware Room in Register Street, being the first door up stairs of the Tenement of Land built by John Brough, Cabinet-maker, in Edinburgh, with a writing-room in a seperate building off the same, as lately possessed by the said John Brough, now by Mr Wm. Gordon, writing-master in Edinburgh, at the yearly rent of 20 l. sterling.

Persons inclining to purchase either of these subjects, will be informed of particulars by applying to the trustee, or to John Gray, writer in Edinburgh.

In order that none of the Creditors of the said James Whyte may be cut out of their share of the first dividend, the trustee hereby gives notice, that the nine months from the date of the sequestration, within which Creditors are required by the act of Parliament, to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, expire upon the 18th March next.

STAMP-OFFICE, SOMERSET-PLACE,

Dec. 16, 1789.

WE, his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties, duly authorised by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, to let to farm the Duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his present Majesty on Horses let to hire for travelling post and by time," do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said Duties to farm, on Tuesday the 19th of January next, between the hours of eleven and one, within the district under mentioned, (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of covenants) and to put up the said district at the sum placed opposite thereto (being the gross amount of the duty collected therein for the year ending the first of August 1786) for the unexpired term, viz. one year from the 1st of February 1790, to the 1st of February 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this district are, on or before Friday the 15th of January next, to signify their names and places of abode, by letter, directed to us, at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling post, nor any one for his use, can be a contractor for the said duties.

DISTRICT TO BE LET TO FARM:
No. 1. North Britain—*Produce* 5167 l.

J. BINDLEY,
W. BAILLIE,
R. TICKELL,
J. BYNG,
E. FAWKENER.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Auction, in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE VILLA and LANDS of KELVIN-GROVE, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and perfectly retired, although within one mile of the city of Glasgow.

The house, which overlooks the river, is built on a very commodious plan, containing a dining room, drawing room, eight bed rooms, two lumber rooms, a kitchen, larder, and three cellars under ground.

The offices consist of a stable with stalls for four horses, a cow house, milk-house, chaise and cart house, a hay-loft, pigeon-house, poultry-houses, &c. all in the most complete repair; there are also a pump-well in the yard, a convenient wash-house, with a pipe from the river, and a large and commodious cold bath.

The garden, (which, as well as the offices, is hid from the dwelling-house by trees and shrubbery,) is well stocked with fruit-trees and small fruit, and is surrounded by a brick wall, part of which has flues, and the whole of it is at present covered on both sides with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is also upon the grounds, a great variety of flowering shrubs, and a considerable quantity of barren timber, part old, and part lately planted, all in the most thriving condition, and the whole disposed in such a manner, as to add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The Lands of Kelvingrove consist of about sixteen English acres. The public burdens are very moderate, and no claim can be made by the superior in consequence of the property being transferred.

ALSO,

To be SOLD alongst with the Premisses,

The Benefit of a long Lease of the Farm of WOODSIDE, consisting of about seventeen acres, which lie adjoining to the lands of Kelvingrove.

The lands of Kelvingrove and the grounds under lease, for near half a mile, are bounded by the river Kelvin, and being surrounded on all hands by beautiful landscapes, form such a situation as is rarely to be met with.

For further particulars, apply to William Blair, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Maxwell of Dargavel, writer in Glasgow; either of whom will explain every thing necessary with respect to the title-deeds, which are clear, and the conditions of sale.

Persons desirous of treating for a private bargain, may apply to Mr Blair, or Mr Maxwell, who are empowered by the proprietor to dispose of the property and give immediate possession.

N. B. The gardener at Kelvingrove will show the premisses.

A VESSEL ON THE STOCKS FOR SALE.

To be Sold by private bargain,
A BRIGANTINE,

Now on the Stocks at Berwick, about 160 tons burden, all built of the best English oak, and may be ready to launch in two or three months, as occasion may require. This Vessel is of such a construction as will suit any trade.

For particulars apply to Mr Robert Gowan, ship builder, at Berwick.

FOR NEW YORK,
THE BRIGANTINE RANGER,
WILLIAM SIMPSON *Master*,

Now lying at Grangemouth ready to receive Goods, and will be clear to sail the 25th of January next. For freight or passage apply to William Glen of Forgan-hall Esq. by Falkirk, Mr Alexander Glen, Merchant, Glasgow, or the Master on board.

N. B. The Ranger is three years old, British built. Has excellent accomodation for passengers.

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